















THE UNION FOREVER!

**ATTENTION
VOLUNTEERS!**

YOUR COUNTRY IS IN PERIL.

Let every Man that has the Arm and
Nerve for a SOLDIER Fly to the
Rescue.



**Loyal Men of Western
Virginia Join Now!**

Company "A" ("The Rough and Ready Guards") of the First
Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry is presently
seeking worthy men to follow the Stars and Stripes once again, for the
honor of the Union and the glory of the Mountain State. If you are
interested in Civil War reenacting and would like more information or to
enlist now, see one of our recruiting officers.









































































PUNCH





REGISTRATION







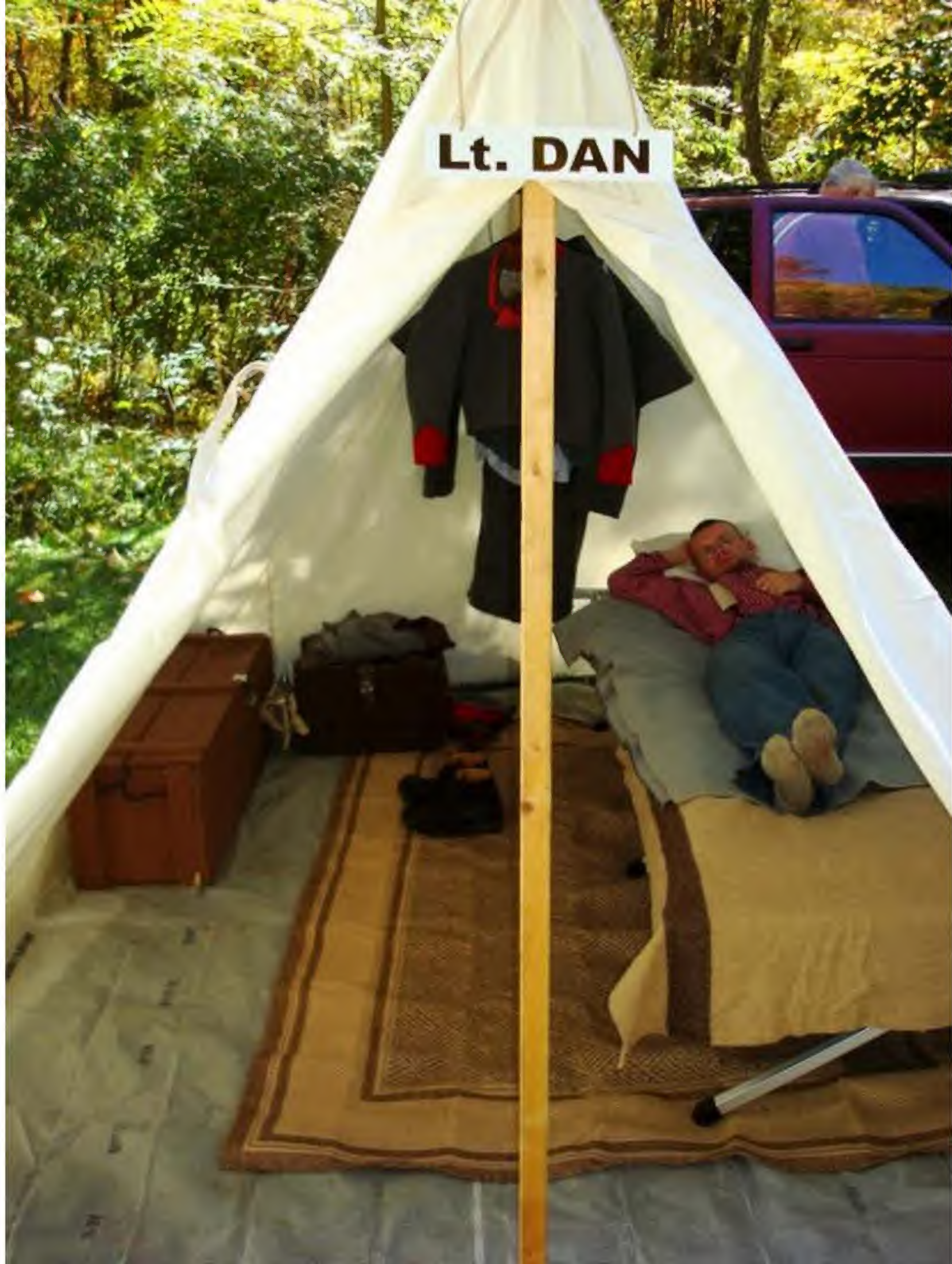








Lt. DAN







LIEUT. HENRY HEINDER
COMMANDED COE IN THE LAST CHARGE
THAT THE 10TH N. V. VOL. INF. MADE
THAT BROKE THE CONFEDERATE LINE
AT THE BLOODY ANGLE WHERE
SO MANY OF THE BR. ARMY MEN
OF BOTH ARMIES FELL.
NOVEMBER 30. 1863













JOHN D. BAXTER
THIS MARKS THE SPOT
WHERE JOHN D. BAXTER,
SERGEANT, CO. E,
1ST ILL. INF. REGT.,
LED THE CONFEDERATE LINE
DURING THE LAST CHARGE
NOVEMBER 30TH, 1863.













CHAPMAN'S
BATTERY CSA





























Civil War Re-enactment Photos
FOR SALE

Photos

By

MEMBER

22nd Virginia Infantry

Letteer

*5x12--15.00
5x10--10.00*

*5x7--5.00
4x5--3.00*







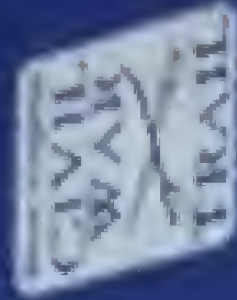








THE BATTLE AT DROOP MOUNTAIN



NOVEMBER 6, 1863

Shortly five months after West Virginia was admitted into the Union, the Confederate army of Brigadier General John Echols still occupied the prosperous Greenbrier Valley region of the new state. From its headquarters in Lewisburg, his army was the foremost defense of the Virginia Transpoene Railroad, an important Confederate supply line in southwest Virginia.

On August 26 and 27, 1863, the Confederate army had successfully repulsed an attack at White Sulphur Springs by the Federal Army of Brigadier General William W. Averell. In early November Echols learned that General Averell had left his headquarters in Beverly, West Virginia, and was again moving south toward the railroad. Confederate outposts in Pocahontas County tried to slow the advance. General Echols marched his army north, all through the night, to Droop Mountain to reinforce them.

The reinforcements arrived just in time, for General Averell began his attack early. Throughout the morning, Echols' outnumbered Confederate army held the high ground and blocked the

highway with artillery, but in the afternoon was overwhelmed by the crushing advance of Federal infantry on his left flank. Following the collapse of his lines, General Echols retreated south into Virginia with the remnants of his command. Federal troops occupied Lewisburg on November 7, 1863, but being burdened by prisoners and captured livestock, General Averell elected to return to his headquarters in Beverly, waiting until early December to lead a second, and ultimately successful, attack on the vital railroad. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley in the spring of 1864 drew remaining Confederate troops out of West Virginia, thus leaving the new state securely under the control of the Federal government for the remainder of the War.

With more than 400 casualties, (140 Union and approximately 275 Confederate) the Battle at Droop Mountain was one of the last significant Civil War battles in West Virginia.



General John Echols



Map Legend: ★ You Are Here



General William W. Averell

Nearly five months
Brigadier General
new state. From
Virginia-Tennessee

On August 26 and
Sulphur Spring
November, Ech
Virginia, and wa
County tried to
night, to Droop

The reinforcement
the morning, I
highway with artillery, but in the afternoon
Federal infantry on his left flank. Following
south into Virginia with the remnants of I
on November 7, 1863, but being burdened
Averell elected to retreat


Echols marched his army north, all through the

General Averell began his attack early. Throughout the battle, the Federal army held the high ground and blocked the rushing advance of the Confederate army. General Echols retreated from the occupied Lewisburg and the livestock, General Averell in December to lead a campaign in the Shenandoah Valley of West Virginia, thus setting the stage for the remainder of the war.

(rate) the Battle at
ia.



General John Echols



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General William W. Averell

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General John Echols

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The Fight for Secession
Homer C. Smith

The fight for secession was a long and hard one. It began in the early 1800s when the first secessionist movement was organized. The movement was led by a man named John C. Calhoun. He was a member of the United States Senate and a member of the South Carolina secessionist movement. He was a strong advocate of states' rights and a strong opponent of federal power. He believed that the states had the right to secede from the Union if they felt that their rights were being violated. He was a key figure in the secessionist movement and his ideas were widely accepted. The secessionist movement was a major force in the South and it played a major role in the secession of South Carolina from the Union in 1862. The secessionist movement was a major force in the South and it played a major role in the secession of South Carolina from the Union in 1862.

Secession in a World of
Homer C. Smith

Secession in a world of... The secessionist movement was a major force in the South and it played a major role in the secession of South Carolina from the Union in 1862. The secessionist movement was a major force in the South and it played a major role in the secession of South Carolina from the Union in 1862. The secessionist movement was a major force in the South and it played a major role in the secession of South Carolina from the Union in 1862. The secessionist movement was a major force in the South and it played a major role in the secession of South Carolina from the Union in 1862. The secessionist movement was a major force in the South and it played a major role in the secession of South Carolina from the Union in 1862.

Secession and the
Homer C. Smith

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Secession in
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Fourth Separate Brigade 8th Army Corps U.S.A.

Headquarters
in Beverly
1,855 officers and men
August 31, 1863



Major General
William H. Sumner



Brigadier General
John C. Caldwell



Brigadier General
John C. Caldwell



Brigadier General
John C. Caldwell



Brigadier General
John C. Caldwell



Brigadier General
John C. Caldwell



Brigadier General
John C. Caldwell

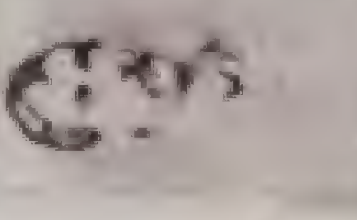


Brigadier General
John C. Caldwell

and 1,000 men
at the battle of
Gettysburg

1st Brigade Army of Southwest Virginia C.S.A.

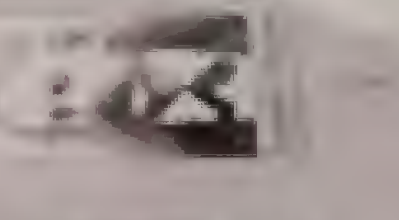
Headquarters
in Lewisburg
2,500 officers and men
engaged at
Dixie Mountain



Major General
Robert E. Lee



Brigadier General
John C. Caldwell



Brigadier General
John C. Caldwell



Brigadier General
John C. Caldwell

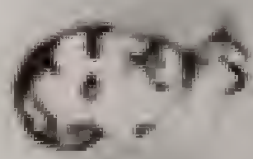


“The victory was
decisive and the
enemy’s retreat
became a total rout.

The British General Lord Wellington, after the Battle of Waterloo, 1815, wrote the following letter to the Duke of Wellington, who had just defeated Napoleon at Waterloo.

“The British General Lord Wellington, after the Battle of Waterloo, 1815, wrote the following letter to the Duke of Wellington, who had just defeated Napoleon at Waterloo.”

So far as the
beneficial results
of the expedition
to the enemy
can be estimated,
they amount to
nothing.



The British General Lord Wellington, after the Battle of Waterloo, 1815, wrote the following letter to the Duke of Wellington, who had just defeated Napoleon at Waterloo.

“The British General Lord Wellington, after the Battle of Waterloo, 1815, wrote the following letter to the Duke of Wellington, who had just defeated Napoleon at Waterloo.”

1st Brigade Army of Southwest Virginia C.S.A.

Headquarters
in Lewisburg
2,500 officers and men
engaged at
Droop Mountain



Brigadier General
John Echols



Echols' Brigade
Col. George S. Patton



Jackson's Brigade
Col. William L. Jackson



Ferguson's Brigade
Col. William J. Ferguson

14th Virginia Cavalry
Col. James A. Graham

14th Virginia Cavalry
Col. James A. Graham

19th Virginia Cavalry
Lt. Col. William F. Thompson

19th Virginia Cavalry
Lt. Col. William F. Thompson

22nd Virginia Infantry
Robert A. Bailey

on's
ndent
Battalion
mas Gibson

Fourth Separate Brigade 8th Army Corps U.S.A.

Headquarters
in Beverly
3,855 officers and men
August 31, 1863



Brigadier General
William W. Averell



2nd West Virginia
Mounted Infantry
Lt. Col. Alexander Scott



3rd West Virginia
Mounted Infantry
Lt. Col. Francis W.
Thompson



8th West Virginia
Mounted Infantry
Col. John H. Oley



14th Pennsylvania
Cavalry
Col. James M.
Schoonmaker

Gibson's
Independent
Cavalry Battalion
Major Thomas Gibson

U.S.A.

Headquarters
in Beverly

3,855 officers and men
August 31, 1863



Brigadier General
William W. Averell



2nd West Virginia
Mounted Infantry
Col. Alexander Scott



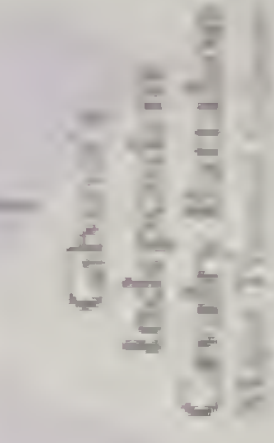
3rd West Virginia
Mounted Infantry
Lt. Col. Francis W.
Thompson



5th West Virginia
Mounted Infantry
Col. Edwin H. Coker



14th Pennsylvania
Cavalry
Col. James M.
Schenck



Garbner's
Independent
Cavalry Battalion
Major Thomas Colburn



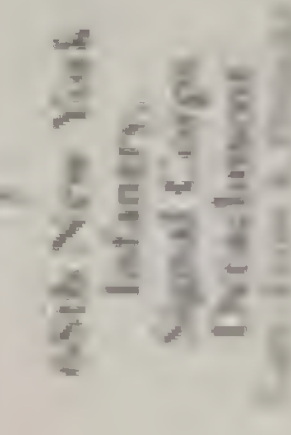
10th West Virginia
Volunteer Infantry
Col. Thomas M. Harris



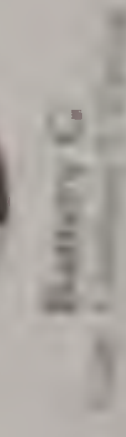
28th Ohio
Volunteer Infantry
Col. Benjamin M. Allen



1st West Virginia
Light Artillery
Battery B
Capt. James K. McQuay



68th New York
Infantry
Signal Corps
Detachment
Capt. Isaac K. Plummer



Battery C
Capt. Anthony T. Davis

C.S.A.

Headquarters
in Lewisburg
2,500 officers and men
engaged at
Droop Mountain

C.S.A.

Headquarters
in Lewisburg

officers and men
engaged at
Top Mountain



Brigadier General
John Echols



Echols' Brigade
Col. George A. Rober

22nd Virginia Infantry
Maj. Robert A. Rober

23rd Battalion
Virginia Infantry
(Derrick's Battalion)
Maj. William Rober

26th Battalion
Virginia Infantry
(Rober's Battalion)
Lt. Col. George St. George
Detached as 1 company & sent

Virginia Light Artillery
(Chapman's Company)
Capt. George B. Chapman



Jackson's Brigade
Col. William L. Jackson

19th Virginia Cavalry
Lt. Col. William P. Thompson

20th Virginia Cavalry
Col. William M. Smith

Virginia Horse Artillery
(Lury's Company)
Capt. William S. Lury



Ferguson's Brigade
Col. William L. Ferguson

14th Virginia Cavalry
Col. James A. Conner

16th Virginia Cavalry
Maj. James W. Starnes
Detached as 1 company

Virginia Horse Artillery
(Duckett's Battery)
Capt. Thomas E. Jackson

The Battle at Droop Mountain

NEARLY FIVE MONTHS after West Virginia was admitted into the Union, the Confederate army of Brigadier General John Echols still occupied the prosperous Greenbrier Valley region of the new state. From its headquarters in Lewisburg, his army was the foremost defense of the Virginia-Tennessee Railroad, an important Confederate supply line in southwest Virginia.

On August 26 and 27, 1863, the Confederate army had successfully repulsed an attack at White Sulphur Springs. In early November, Echols learned that the Federal army of Brigadier General William W. Averell had left its headquarters in Beverly, West Virginia, and was again moving south toward the railroad.

Confederate outposts in Pocahontas County tried to slow the advance. General Echols matched his army north, all through the night, to Droop Mountain to re-enforce them.

The reinforcements arrived just in time. General Averell began his attack early in the morning. Echols' army held the highway with him and blocked the highway with him in the afternoon. The army was repulsed by the crushing advance of the Federal army on his left flank. The collapse of his lines, General Echols retreated south into Virginia. The remnants of his command, Federal troops occupied Lewisburg on November 7.

but being burdened by prisoners and captured livestock, General Averell elected to return to his headquarters in Beverly, waiting until early December to lead a third, and ultimately successful attack on the vital railroad. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley in the spring of 1864 drew remaining Confederate troops out of West Virginia, thus leaving the new state securely under the control of the Federal government for the remainder of the war.

With nearly 400 casualties (140 U.S. and approximately 275 Confederate) the battle at Droop Mountain was one of the largest Civil War battles in West Virginia—and the last significant one.

NOTE:
This map was derived from the photograph
of General Averell's General Averell's army
at Lewisburg, West Virginia, November 7, 1863.



*"Poor me, with shock, Morris & Hubbard
of our old company, together with other
true friends & gallant soldiers now
'sleep their last sleep' on Droop Mountain.
My loss is great. I mourn sincerely."*

Lt. Colonel Andrew R. Barbee,
22nd Virginia Infantry



in?



and War





Why Droop Mountain?

ROADS WERE CRITICAL to movement of the artillery and supply wagons necessary to support armies. Droop Mountain was a high ridge on the main north/south road connecting two major east/west crossings of the Alleghenies.

Even before the arrival of white settlers, Native tribes used the mountain's level top as a shortcut between the Little Levels of Hillsboro and the Big Levels of Greenbrier.

Union armies to the north were certain to pass the mountain in any effort to reach Confederate forces headquartered in the south.

With expansive views to the north and to the south, the summit of Droop Mountain was an ideal defensive position on the most important travel route through the region.



Illustration from *Arms and Equipment of the Civil War*, by Jack Coggins, Dover Publications.

MAP
of the
BATTLE-FIELD
of
DROOP MOUNTAIN

From the a partial Survey
by
JESSE THOMPSON
A. D. 1862

Scale 10 Miles = 1 inch

NOTE:

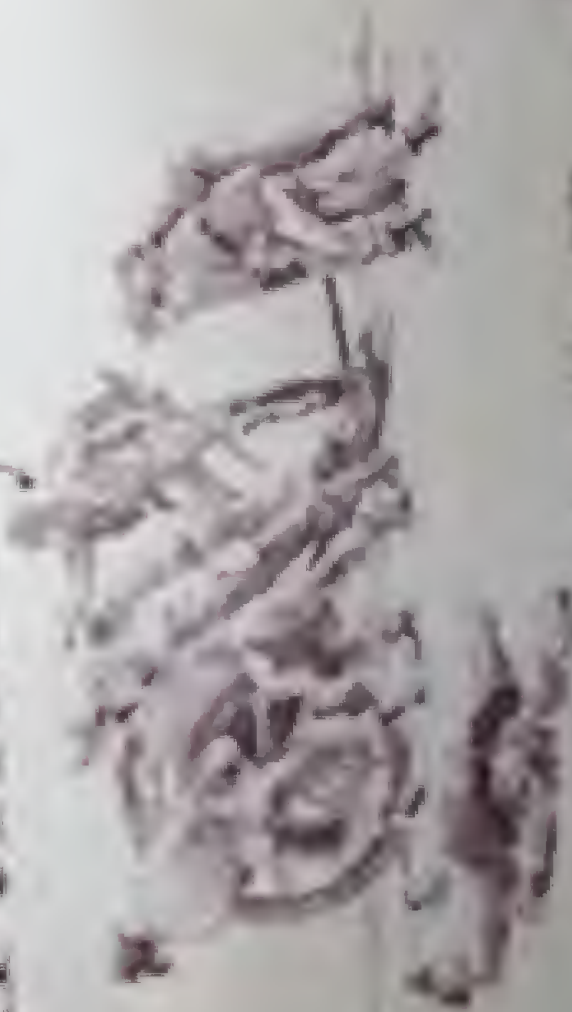
This map was drawn from the directions
of Gen. Smith's letter, which will
show the position of the troops and
the result of the battle. The position of the
troops is at the bottom right of the map and
the result of the battle is at the top left.



Union
Confederate



Artillery



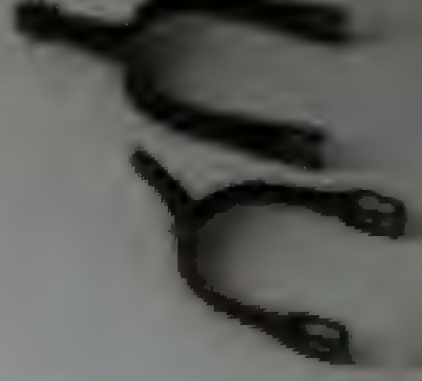
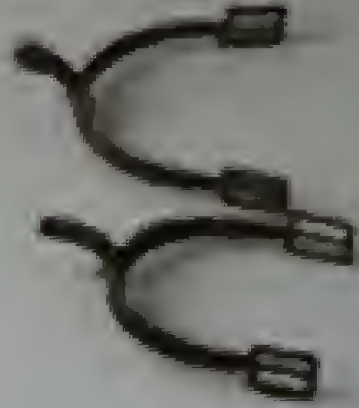
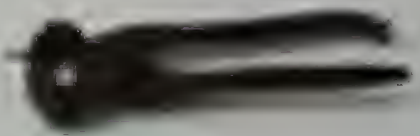
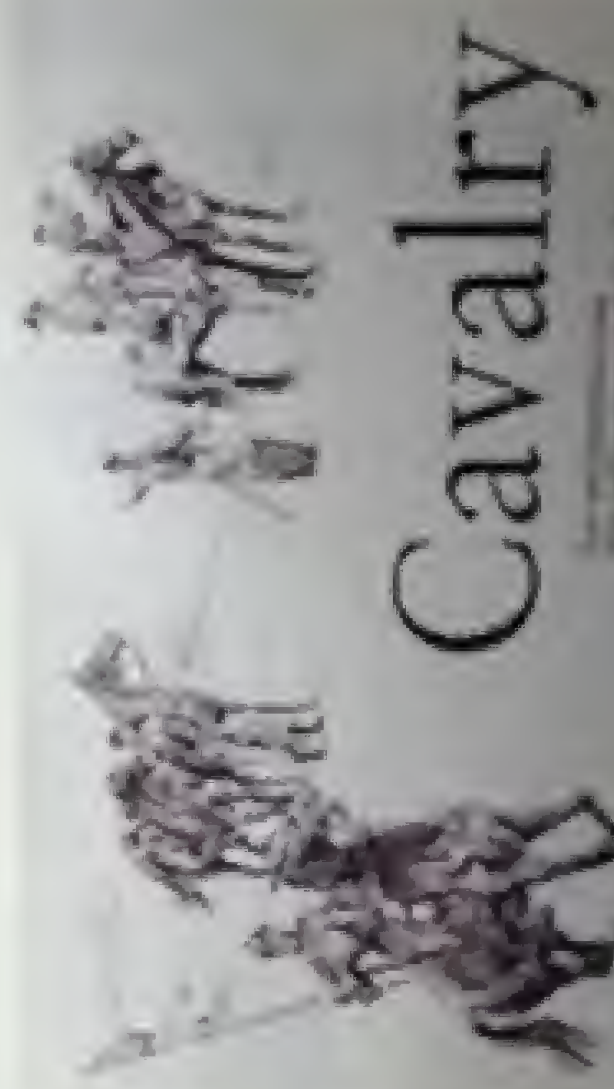
Smoothbore gun



Rifled gun



77777



Inf...



Infantry



Weapons

1. M-1873 Springfield

2. M-1873 Springfield

3. M-1873 Springfield

4. M-1873 Springfield

5. M-1873 Springfield

6. M-1873 Springfield

7. M-1873 Springfield

8. M-1873 Springfield

9. M-1873 Springfield

10. M-1873 Springfield









Infantry

Weapons

The basic infantry weapon of the Civil War was the rifled musket. This had been developed and introduced into several armies during the preceding decade, and its effects were already making themselves felt on the battlefield. But while rifles had been used by the British and

French in the Crimea, and by the French and the Austrians in Italy, the Civil War was the first great conflict in which the combination of an accurate weapon and marksmanship of a high order forced radical changes in tactical formations.



U. S. Model 1861 Rifle-Musket
Length 55 in.
Weight 32 lb.
Range 1,100 yd.



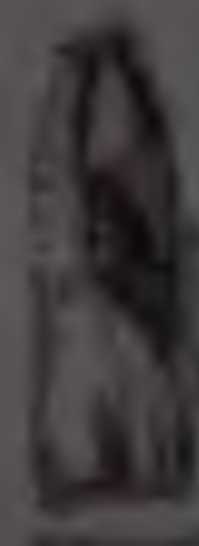
U.S. Model 1861
Rifle-Musket



Sharps breech-loading rifle



Colt's Army revolver



To load a cartridge was taken from the can, and the powder and ball were put in the case. The powder was poured down the barrel and the ball put in with the thumb. The cartridge was then withdrawn from under the rifle barrel, the cap placed and pressed down on top of the bullet, and the bullet moved back into the case. The cartridge was inserted, the hammer pulled back to the half cock, and a percussion cap taken from the cap box and pressed over the nipple. When ready to fire, the hammer was pulled back to full cock.

There were two kinds of bullets: the "ball" and the "bullet". The "ball" was a round bullet, and the "bullet" was a pointed bullet.

The New-York Times



Personal Items











Cont. Infantry



Cont. Artillery



U.S. Eagle Coat Button



U.S. Eagle Coat Button



U.S. Eagle Coat Button



Cont. Infantry



Cont. Artillery



U.S. Eagle Coat Button



Cont. Infantry



Cont. Artillery



Averell's August 1863 Campaign

Battle of Rocky Gap: August 26-27, 1863

In August 1863 General Averell left his headquarters at New Creek with 2,000 Union cavalry. Moving south through the Allegheny Mountains to Huntersville, Warm Springs, and Callaghan, his troopers pushed small groups of Confederate cavalry out of the area and destroyed a saltpeter works on Jackson River.

Averell then turned west towards Lewisburg, hoping to capture the Virginia State law library housed there and which was much desired by West Virginia lawmakers at their new capital in Wheeling. As the Union troopers approached White Sulphur Springs on August 26, they found the road blocked at Rocky Gap by 1,900 Confederate infantry under Col. George S. Patton. Averell dismounted his men and sent them forward for repeated attacks in a fierce battle that raged throughout the day. Patton's men, however, repulsed every assault and Confederate line held until darkness ended the fighting.

Each side slept on the field, and the battle was renewed in the morning. Again the Confederate line held firm. By noon General Averell ordered his men to withdraw, leading them north to safety at Beverly. Union army casualties at Rocky Gap were 26 killed, 125 wounded, and 67 missing. Confederate losses were 20 killed, 129 wounded, and 13 missing.

Beverly



Averell's November 1863 Campaign

the University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, and the University of California, San Diego, San Diego, California.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be solved.

Book 1
Group Meeting
November 6, 1963

Levinburg



卷之五

Callaghan

White Sulphur Springs

Huntersville

Petersburg;

Franklin

Fontenay



卷之四

[illegible][illegible]

New Creek (Keyser)
December 14, 1863

Averell's December 1863 Campaign

Raid on Virginia to Destroy the Railroad December 16, 1863

On December 16, 1863, General Averell led his New York 1st Cavalry Division in a raid on the Virginia Tennessee Railroad. The raid was successful in destroying the railroad and capturing the train. Averell's forces were met by Confederate forces at Beverly, where they fought the Battle of Beverly. The battle was a tactical draw, but it allowed Averell's forces to continue their advance towards Petersburg.

On December 16, 1863, General Averell led his New York 1st Cavalry Division in a raid on the Virginia Tennessee Railroad. The raid was successful in destroying the railroad and capturing the train. Averell's forces were met by Confederate forces at Beverly, where they fought the Battle of Beverly. The battle was a tactical draw, but it allowed Averell's forces to continue their advance towards Petersburg.

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Petersburg
December 18, 1863

Franklin

Monterey
December 11, 1863

Beverly
December 16, 1863



General William Jackson Averell
1st Cavalry Division
Army of Northern Virginia
Chief



Covington
December 17, 1863

Drop Mountain

Callaghan

Raid on Virginia & Tennessee Railroad
at Salem, Virginia
December 16, 1863







he took out his pencil and memorandum book to write something, but died before he had time,

and a lieutenant got his hand and pencil shot a letter to his mother from his house and he carried them back to his mother and he happened to pick up a memorandum book and he happened to find his own killing a rebel with a rifle and told her about his own killing a rebel and about him getting the book and pencil shot the book and the lady told him to let her see the book and he gave her the book and it did contain one of the best and important books and the letter was also the best letter he had.

James L. McChesney
Farrington, Virginia Cavalry
November 16, 1862



severe shelling and an enfilading fire of musketry, killing a number of officers.

Cat. William L. Jackson
Stonewall Jackson Cavalry
November 16, 1862
Farrington, Virginia
November 16, 1862
Official Record



The majority of my command, officers and men, behaved with great

Cat. William L. Jackson
Stonewall Jackson Cavalry
November 16, 1862
Farrington, Virginia
November 16, 1862
Official Record















CONFEDERATE
GRAVES















